

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

(Subject to the decision of National Convention.)



THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, October 13. 1843.

Sale of Canal Lots in Chicago.

The sale of forfeited canal lots in Chicago took place in that city on the 31st inst., according to advertisement. The result of this sale has been favorable beyond all anticipation, and has taken every one by surprise. All the lots offered found numbers of eager bidders, and went at from double to quadruple their appraised value. The lots sold were appraised at little more than \$50,000; they brought \$281,875! By the law under which this sale was made ten per cent. only is required to be paid down, the balance, with interest, in twenty years; and canal scrip and indebtedness is receivable in payment. The ten per cent. was promptly paid on all the lots sold, and on many of them much more was paid. Canal scrip went readily at 37 cts. cash, and not much to be had at that, owners generally demanding 50 cts.

When it is taken into consideration that it was by no means certain, when this sale took place, whether the loan for the completion of the canal would be taken or not, the result cannot be otherwise looked upon than as favorable in the highest degree. The lots sold, it may be fairly assumed, brought little more than what they would bring were there no hope of the success of the present effort to raise the means to complete the canal. And if this assumption be correct, what would not these lots have brought had the work been resumed on the canal with a certainty of its completion within two or three years?

How idle and unfounded this sale proves the assertions of the *Alton Telegraph*, the *Sangamo Journal*, and the rest of the papers in this state opposed to the canal, relative to the canal property? These papers, with the most unflinching independence, asserted last winter that the whole canal property was not sufficient to pay the loan of one and a half millions authorized by the canal law, and week after week they "warned" foreign capitalists not to loan the state any more money, as they inevitably would lose it. All must remember how these papers ridiculed and abused Mr. ARNOLD, of Chicago, when, as chairman of the finance committee, he submitted to the legislature a report in which he estimated the canal property at six and a half millions, and hazarded the statement that the canal property, on the completion of the canal, if properly husbanded and judiciously sold, would extinguish the entire canal debt; and even persons who were thought friendly to the canal were heard to give their opinion that Mr. Arnold's estimates were "a little extravagant." But were these estimates really extravagant? If the prices brought at the recent sale may at all be looked upon as an index to the value of the rest of the canal property, Mr. A.'s estimate, so far from being extravagant, will be found far below the mark. The lots sold at the late sale were appraised at very little less than Mr. A. thought they would be worth after the completion of the canal, and yet they brought more than quadruple their appraised value. And this before it is certain that the canal will be completed!

We are curious to see what sort of remarks the *Sangamo Journal* and the *Alton Telegraph* will elicit their readers with in relation to this sale. Wonder whether the *Journal* would favor them with another *leader* to prove that the canal debt cannot be paid unless Henry Clay is elected president and congress adopt his distribution scheme; and whether the *Telegraph* would again demonstrate to us that we are ruined beyond hope unless Coot Johnson's assumption scheme is adopted by congress?

Canal News.

The following letter, which appears in the *Chicago Democrat* of Wednesday, we think must put to rest all doubt as to the success of our commissioners in negotiating the loan. Part of a letter from another individual in New York (said to be Arthur Bronson) giving similar intelligence to that in the letter below, is published in the *Chicago Express* of Tuesday. It may be, as the *Express* suggests, that the agent spoken of below is sent to examine the security offered for the loan; but, doubtless, if he approve that security, he will have power to enter into arrangements to commence operations on the canal.

New York, Sep. 23, 1843.

Col. Wentworth—I have it from undoubted authority, that the commissioners sent out to negotiate the canal loan, have succeeded in inducing certain capitalists to send out an agent to enter into the preliminary arrangements for the commencement of the work.

I expect them here on the 4th of October; and know that, when all the difficulties which they have encountered are set forth, your constituents will give them a hearty welcome and the credit which is their due.

Truly yours,

WARD B. BURNETT.

Illinois bonds sold in New York on the 27th ult. at 42 per cent.

Death of Senator Linn of Missouri.

By the southern mail last evening we received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. L. F. LINN, the able U. S. senator from Missouri. The *St. Louis Ariel* of the 5th inst. says, "He died at St. Genevieve, and had the consolation of breathing his last on the bosom of his family. Respected and loved by both political friends and opponents, possessed of every chivalric virtue, and adorned by genius and mental cultivation of a high order, his memory will be cherished by thousands with pride and affection. His labors in the senate in behalf of Missouri and her particular interests entitle him to the gratitude of every citizen of the state; and in losing him, she has truly lost one of her noblest sons."

How it Works.

The democratic and the whig party differ on the tariff question on the same great principle on which they differ on the bank question. The whigs go for monopolies and exclusive privileges; the democrats go against them. Thus the direct tendency of banks is to build up and enrich one class of the community at the expense of another. Hence democracy, which always seeks the "greatest good of the greatest number," opposes them; but whigery, whose cause is that of "the many against the few," upholds them. So in relation to a tariff. The tendency of a high tariff is to build up the manufacturing at the expense of the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and therefore "as the needle to the pole," whigery is found in support of such a tariff, while democracy, for the same reason, is working in the opposite direction. As an illustration of this the attention of the reader is invited to the following paragraph from the *New York Herald*, showing the effect of the high tariff passed by the late whig congress upon the commerce of the country:

Under the pretence of a deficiency of revenue, that act imposed "protection," which destroyed it altogether. Under the law, the revenue for the four months ending Feb. 1, 1843, was \$4,250,000, and the government expenses \$40,000,000, deficit \$35,750,000. How was this deficit created? New York lost its trade; 350,000 people were left without business, and thrown back upon their reserved capitals, and therefore no longer yielded the government a revenue.—They suffered this without a murmur.—Their ships are idle at their wharfs, the sailors idle about the docks, and the people amused with stories that "the manufacturers are doing a good business," and we are told that the tariff did not utterly ruin them, therefore they should be thankful. This is poor consolation for the merchant whose vessel is rotting at the dock, or for the sailor who cannot find a voyage. The industry of the south, indeed, offers outward freights sufficient to employ 900,000 tons of shipping; but that is but half a voyage; the ship may carry out cotton, but must come home empty.—They must therefore charge a double freight for the outward cargo. This cannot be done, because foreign vessels having delivered their freight in the West Indies or South America, can go into the southern ports and carry home cotton on better terms. Thus the whole carrying trade of the south will pass into foreign hands. There are 940,000 tons registered shipping in the United States. New York owns 238,000 tons; one half of this is thrown out of employment by the government, and the merchants and dealers, and people of the city, lose the profit of 60,000,000 of imported goods; at the same time the treasury has lost its revenue. Could wanton and dishonest legislation have produced more melancholy results!

Gov. Ford.

It having been charged in various quarters that Gov. Ford made all the appointments devolving upon him by the constitution and laws of the state with an eye to his elevation to the U. S. senate at the expiration of his present term of office, several citizens of Fulton county, desirous of knowing the truth or falsity of the charge, thought the matter of sufficient importance to address the governor a communication on the subject, to which he availed himself of the earliest opportunity to reply. The correspondence is given below. The governor, as might have been expected, meets the charge with an unqualified denial.

Lewistown, Sept. 25, 1843.

To his Excellency Thomas Ford: We, the undersigned, democratic citizens of Lewistown, feeling a deep interest in all that may affect us in a political point of view, have heard with regret that you are, while holding the office of governor, making all the appointments devolving upon you by the constitution and laws of the state with reference to your election to a seat in the United States senate when your present term of office shall expire. If such is not the fact, namely, that you are not a candidate for a seat in the United States senate, we think the publication of the fact would be satisfactory to your friends.

We have the honor to be, dear Sir, Yours, most respectfully,

S. & B. EVANS,

J. SOLOMON,

N. BEADLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 1, 1843.

Gentlemen—In answer to your favor of the 26th of September last, I have the honor to reply that I have not been, am not now, and will not be, a candidate for a seat in the United States senate.

This is in accordance with what I have uniformly declared to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and particularly to Messrs. Catton, Semple, Shields, and Thomas, who have been appointed by me to important offices.

I have, also, at various times, made the same declaration to many distinguished democrats, such as Gov. Carlin, Judge Douglass, Judge Young, Walters and Weber, Dr. Murphy, D. L. Gregg, Mr. Brayman, N. H. Purple, and Thompson Campbell, Esqrs., and many others.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FORD.

Messrs. S. & B. Evans, J. Solomon, and N. Beadles.

The Mills.

The eastern mail has not been as irregular as within the last few months since we have had an "abiding place" in the west. We have had but one mail from east of Chicago since last Friday, and that brought us no papers but what had been due at least a week. The *Chicago papers* say the fault is with the contractors on the route from St. Joseph to Detroit. Well, if it is known where the fault is and who is at fault, we cannot see why it has not before now been remedied.

Another *Wentworth in the Field*—The *Doxyletown (Pa.) Democrat* says the office of the Venango Democrat was entered on the night of the 23d ult., and the fulcrum post and lever of the press were carried off, which has caused the suspension of the paper. The business of stealing printing presses is becoming quite fashionable, and is another evidence of the degeneracy of the times, for a man that will steal a press is wicked enough to kiss another man's wife. Am't he, Col!

Learning is obtained only by labor—it cannot be bought with money; otherwise the rich would uniformly be intelligent. Learning regards all men as equal, and bestows her treasures on those only who deserve them. Let the youth of the rich and opulent think of this.

Matters and Things in Texas.—A correspondent of the *New York Commercial* writes that the crops of Texas are abundant. Corn is only worth 25 cents a bushel, and in many places only 12 1/2; and pork for one dollar per hundred. Those who now emigrate to Texas will do so under favorable circumstances. They are at present in peace with all the world. Their President is now making a treaty with the Comanche Indians. The cultivation of a good crop of hemp, properly disposed of, would make Texas a desirable country.

A Yankee Crusader.—A correspondent of the *Boston Atlas*, writing from Paris, says, "While at the American legation, a few days since, a rough-looking backwoodsman entered, clad in homespun, with a passport in one hand and a French dictionary in the other. He wished to have the former visé. 'Where for?' 'Jerusalem!' 'How are you going there?' 'On foot!' He was a blacksmith from Ohio, who had been brought out at a camp-meeting, and conceived some Miller-like views on the coming of the Savior. So he had left his family, and managed to get here, via England. He left that afternoon for Jerusalem, on foot, with very little money, and unable to speak a word of French—and, as I am told, the third who has passed through Paris on a like errand. One has been heard from at Rome, but I doubt if any of them ever reach their destination, or, if they do, if they make many proselytes there."

An able statesman out of business, like a huge whale, will endeavor to overturn the ship unless he has an empty cask to play with.

An Opelousas (Florida) paper states that a negro woman, nearly fifty years of age, belonging to a creole family in the parish of St. Landry, has had thirty-five children. Her first child was born at the age of twenty-five. She gave birth to twins five times, to triplets three times. Twenty of her children are at present living.

A Singular Mistake.—The *Concord (N. H.) Patriot*, in mentioning the efforts made to identify a person who was killed on the rail road near that town a few days since, says, "A woman of this village went to see the deceased, and declared him to be her brother who lived at Pembroke. She described certain scars and marks about his person, which corresponded with the truth, and her representations as to some articles of dress went to show the identity. Three cousins, also, with great positiveness, pronounced him to be the Pembroke man. The evidence of the identity was complete, and would be deemed sufficient to hang a man on. But, on sending to Pembroke, it was ascertained that the woman's brother was at home."

Improvement in the Manufacture of Sugar.—A *New Orleans* paper states that Mr. Rilleux, of that city, has invented a new process for the manufacture of sugar, or rather an improvement on the old method, which will effect a complete revolution in that great Louisiana staple. He guarantees to increase the product of sugar 25 per cent., instead of an equal amount of molasses, and to save the whole expense of fuel for evaporating syrup and grinding the cane, except what the *bagasse*, or refuse cane, will furnish. The apparatus used by Mr. R. will turn out 12,000 lbs. of sugar in 24 hours. It is stated in the *New Orleans Bee* that the total saving in fuel and increase in the value of the product, in the state of Louisiana will be about ten millions of dollars a year, provided the plan is as successful as is promised.

An Eventful Man.—The *Dover, N. H., Gazette* says there is a man residing within the limits of that town, who has had more events happen to him in one day than is common. He started from his home sober at 8 o'clock in the morning—got drunk before 9—got a flogging before 10—pulled down a tent before 11—got into a lock-up before 12—paid \$7 for sauce and was released before 1 o'clock. Got drunk again before 2 o'clock—fell and injured his leg, and was carried home before 3 o'clock, and took an oath before nine that he would never drink any more liquor, and has kept his word. He says that no man has greater reason than he has to hate rum or thank God for having a lame leg.

Checks and Balances.—The *Fredericksburg Arena* remarks, "With Tyler in the White House, the whigs in the senate, and the democrats in the house of representatives, no one will doubt that our government is practically one of checks and balances." Nor can there be any doubt but that these "checks and balances" will work well for the country, inasmuch as it must secure it against that great evil from which it has already suffered not a little, viz., of being "governed too much."

The candidate for congress, nominated by the whigs of Allegheny co., Pa., has written a letter against General Jackson, in which the following extract occurs:

As to the old man of crime, he will soon be called to his account—and a long account it will be. His rayless sun will soon be set—his withered laurel will be placed on his bier, but no sprig of it shall ever grow verdant on his grave.

"If the infamy of this man," says the *Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer*, "could be remembered as long as General Jackson's bravery and patriotism, his descendants would go in mourning to the tenth generation!"

Van Buren in Ohio.—"Sixty counties of Ohio," says the *Columbus Statesman*, "have resolved at their conventions, that Martin Van Buren is their first choice for the next presidency, and not one yet expressed a preference for any other candidate. There are 79 counties in the state. 19 have not yet expressed an opinion, that we have noticed." Ohio is managed by the politicians, the opponents of Mr. Van B. will perhaps tell us, and it is true, though not in the sense they would have us understand it. The people of Ohio are all politicians, as good republicans should be.

Dr. W. Herschel has discovered that the mixing of nitrate of silver with hyposulphate of soda, both remarkably bitter substances, produces the sweetest substance known.

Getting Desperate.—The editor of the *Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette* talks thus to his delinquent subscribers:

"MONEY.—If any of those who owe this office have any money, or can get any, honestly or dishonestly—righteously or unrighteously—by work, theft, or murder, we wish to share it with them. The article is necessary to our getting alongiveness."

A very energetic Methodist preacher in Arkansas is collecting funds in aid of the Missionary Society. He takes pigs and poultry, and, it is said, makes with large encouragement.

Tobacco and Opium.—Graham recently stated in a lecture before the citizens of Haverhill, that in proportion to the decrease of ardent spirits through the aid of the Washingtonian movement, the use of tobacco and opium had increased.

FOR THE OTTAWA FREE TRADER.

Lobelia.

Messrs. Editors.—Having recently been called to witness, in a number of instances, the melancholy effects of Lobelia, where it had been administered by ignorant pretenders in their attempts to cure the endemic diseases of this climate, I have deemed it my duty, as one of the professional conservators of the health of the community in which I reside, to lay before the public an abstract of the medical properties of the plant which has obtained such a wonderful curial celebrity.

I shall not attempt to cure the epidemic madness of taking Lobelia emetics or eating cayenne pepper. To recall a certain class of the community to reason on this subject, of right belongs to Mr. Thompson, the prince of modern empirics, who has too well succeeded in persuading them out of their senses. My object is to remove the erroneous belief so prevalent in the community, that "he who dells in roots and herbs can do no harm if he does no good," and that it is safe for any one to administer the vegetables that grow in our climate.

How "harmless" Lobelia is, in the hands of those who know nothing of its properties, or of the human system, or of the "thousand nameless ills to which it is heir," and administer it indiscriminately in all diseases, the following extracts from the "*Natural History, Preparation, Properties, Composition, Effects, and Uses of Medicine*, by J. ALEXANDER PERCIVAL, M. D., F. R. S., and Physician to the London Hospital," will show.

Extracts from the Article—LOBELIA.

"Physiological Effects.—From the observations hitherto made, its operation appears to be very similar to that of tobacco; and, from this circumstance, it has been called the *Indian Tobacco*."

"On Animals generally.—Horses and cattle have been supposed to be killed by eating it accidentally."

"Mr. Procter administered a grain of lobelia in solution to a cat. In less than two minutes it produced violent vomiting and much prostration, from which the animal fully recovered in three hours."

Again, one grain of the substance in an ounce of water was administered directly into the stomach of the animal by an elastic tube. Immediate and total prostration was the consequence, which, in half an hour, rendered the animal almost motionless; the pupils of the eyes were much dilated. The animal gradually recovered its strength, but the effects of the prostration were evident for fifteen hours afterwards. No emetic or cathartic effects resulted."

"On Man.—In small doses it operates as a diaphoretic and expectorant."

"In full medicinal doses, (as 20 grains of the powder,) it acts as a powerful, nauseating emetic. Hence it has been called the emetic weed. It causes severe and speedy vomiting, attended with continued and distressing nausea, sometimes purging, copious sweating, and great general relaxation. These symptoms are generally preceded by giddiness, headache, and general tremors."

"In excessive doses, or to full doses too frequently repeated, its effects are those of a powerful narcotic poison."

The melancholy consequences resulting from the use of Lobelia infusa, as lately administered by the adventurous hands of a noted empiric, have justly excited considerable interest, and furnished alarming examples of its deleterious properties and fatal effects. The dose in which he is said usually to prescribe it, and, frequently, with impunity, is a common tea-spoonful of the powdered seeds and leaves, and often repeated. If the medicine does not puke or evacuate powerfully, it frequently destroys the patient, and, sometimes, in five or six hours. Its effects, according to Dr. Wood, (*United States Dispensatory*), are, "extreme prostration, great anxiety and distress, and ultimately death, preceded by convulsions."

He also tells us that fatal results have been experienced from its empirical use. These are the more apt to occur when the poison, as is sometimes the case, is not rejected by vomiting."

"Uses.—Lobelia is probably applicable to all the purposes for which tobacco has been used."

"As an emetic, it has been used by Dr. Eberle in groups, but its operation is too distressing and dangerous for ordinary use. It deserves especial notice, that the effects of Lobelia are very unequal on different persons, and that some are exceedingly susceptible of its influence. The dose of the alcoholic and ethereal tinctures, as an emetic and antispasmodic, is from one to two tea-spoonfuls, repeated every two or three hours until vomiting occurs. For children of one or two years old, the dose is from fifteen to thirty drops."

How fearfully dangerous and fatal to life a medicine of such poisonous properties and enervating power must be in the hands of ignorance, let those judge for themselves who have not yet sacrificed their reason upon the altar of any of the modern systems of quackery and delusion.

Ottawa, Oct. 1, 1843.

Pathetic.

Surely "wonders will never cease," and "every day brings something new." Scarce a single year has been numbered with the past since all the world was set a-gape at the wonders of the new science of "Mesmerism," and easy as it is to humbug poor, weak, mortal, sinful man, it required one of his mightiest efforts to swallow that. But long before that is half digested, there appears a new doctor on the stage, with a new dose in his hand, and now poor mortals are greeted with the modest request to do no less than belch up what was so hard to swallow, the humbug Mesmerism, and down with the still mightier humbug "PATENTISM!" The founder of this new science is the Rev. Le Roy Sunderland, of New York, and some of its glories are revealed in the following sketch of a lecture which he recently delivered at Manchester, Mass., taken from the *Herald* of that place:

Mr. Sunderland rejects, in toto, all the notions heretofore prevalent, as to the reality of the elimination of any fluid, nervous or electrical, from the operator into his subject. And we believe not a "mesmeriser" or "neurologist" has witnessed Mr. Sunderland's method of operating, but who has agreed with him, at once, that whatever the agency is, it is not, and cannot be, a magnetic or nervous fluid.

Unlike all other operators, Mr. S. instead of selecting one subject, brings his process to bear upon his entire audience! And, consequently, the results of his experiments, performed in this way, have astonished and generally satisfied all who have witnessed them. His audience last Monday evening, at the city hall, were about a thousand, and all of them strangers to him. In commencing, he informed us, that during his lecture he designed to induce a number of cases of real somnambulism; that is, he would cause those in the assembly who were susceptible to fall into a state of sympathetic sleep, and in

that state, to rise from their seats and come to him upon the platform! And after fixing the attention of the audience for this purpose a few minutes, some fifteen persons (including both sexes) were found to be sound asleep. [Miraculous!] And now occurred a most extraordinary sight; it was to see one and another rise from their seats with eyes fast closed, and slowly approaching the platform on which the operator was standing! Some of them seeming unable or unwilling to rise up and walk, Mr. S. went to them, and they then followed him to his place, and one of them went up from the extreme part of the hall. Room could not be found for them all upon the platform, and they were falling asleep in such numbers, that he could not take care of them! Hence, the process was suspended, and Mr. S. went round through the assembly and restored those to wakefulness who had not taken seats upon the platform; and we have been credibly informed that some twenty or thirty other gentlemen and ladies were decidedly effected and disposed to somnolence, rigidity of limbs, &c., by Mr. S.'s method of operation on that occasion.

Numerous and interesting phenomena were induced by the operator from the somnambulists around him upon the platform. One was thrown in a state of trance, or ecstasy, and was enraptured with views of the Saviour, and her deceased friends. She sung in tones and in a manner that convinced many at least that the phenomena were real. And they were brought on without any of the manipulations of mesmerisers or neurologists, thus demonstrating that the notion about the transmission of a nervous fluid have been altogether unfounded.

We have stated that all the phenomena usually produced by mesmerisers and neurologists, by manipulation, Mr. Sunderland induces without contact, or use of any electrical or nervous fluid. He even induces the state called second sight, in persons wide awake, and gives a most satisfactory explanation of witchcraft and ghosts which have so much perplexed the minds of the pious and even intelligent people. To the investigation of these subjects he has devoted a series of years, and we agree with our neighbor of the *Patriot*, that he has, certainly, done more to enlighten our citizens on the interesting phenomena above referred to, than all who have preceded him, and as far as we know, either in this or any other country.

But the following paragraph from another Manchester paper gives still more astounding particulars:

He induced a state of trance in several of his patients, as he has before done at his lectures in this city; and after awakening his patients he paralysed their limbs so that they could not move them, and united the hands of four or five of them by simply putting them in contact without any grasp of the hands; and neither themselves or any of the many persons who tried, could pull them apart. But what was most remarkable, he produced in one of his patients a state of second sight, or ghost seeing. We sat near the patient at the time, and we can have no doubt from her appearance, but she had as complete perception of persons departed, as was ever had by any person.—These latter phenomena of paralytation and second sight were produced in the patients in their waking state.

Washingtonianism.

We have not of late, paid as much attention to this subject, as perhaps it deserves—and we do not wish the public to suppose that this neglect is any evidence of faltering on our part in the good cause, for such is not the case. To revive the subject again among our readers, we give the following painful narrative of a most deplorable case of *backsliding*, on the part of a Washingtonian in New Jersey. We copy from the *Paterson Intelligencer*—Quincy Whig.

Suicide by Intemperance.

At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, held on Friday evening, Sept. 2, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the details of the melancholy death of Mr. John Booth, together with a short part of his history, be published in the *Paterson Intelligencer*, and also in the *New York Organ* and *Washingtonian*, to warn others of the shoals where many a human being has been wrecked upon by taking the "first glass."

The singular and painful death of Mr. John Booth, which occurred in Paterson on Saturday, the 26th August, in presence of many of his townsmen, has produced, on the public mind, an impression that is seldom equalled, and it may be hoped will not easily be forgotten.

The particulars attending this awful affair, together with a short history of the man, may not be uninteresting to many, and may prove a lasting warning to others, who may be tempted to violate their pledge, as well as those who may be base enough to be their tempters.

He was a native of England, and came to this country about three years ago. His age was about 33, had a wife and one child, and was a tinsmith by profession. When sober, he was affectionate to his family, amiable and obliging to his friends, honest in his dealings, and courteous and honorable in all his intercourse with his fellow creatures. But the fell destroyer, by degrees, laid his withering hand upon him, and he soon departed from the course of prudence, honor and uprightness. His little all was squandered, his health destroyed, his reputation gone, and his family brought to poverty and distress. Un-

der these circumstances, and tormented with racking pains, and scorched with burning fever, he was induced to sign the Temperance Pledge, which he kept faithfully for months. During this time his business prospered, reputation returned, family comfortable and happy, and every thing bid fair for a joyful and prosperous life. But alas! for poor Booth, the tempest came, he yielded, and fell into the hands of his enemies, and great and awful was the fall thereof. As soon as it was known by our ever vigilant and untiring Washingtonians, his case was immediately taken in hand. Mr. John Greer, whose feelings and generous soul could not indifferently behold a man, a neighbor, a friend, go down to destruction, without putting forth these efforts which have characterized him, flew to his rescue.

He found him in the street near one of those dens of infamy and death, accosted him in a friendly manner, inquired where he was going—"none of your business," was the reply, pretending not to know him. "Now," Mr. Booth, said Mr. Greer, "where you go I shall go—if you stay in a rum hole, so will I—I will not leave you to be destroyed and ruined thus."—Upon this a poor deluded victim of the rum-sellers, who was with him, broke forth in a great rage—with an oath threatened vengeance upon Mr. Greer, swore he should be whipped.—"Well," says Mr. Greer, "It will take a good many rummers to do that, come on, do your best, I shall not leave Booth." In spite of all their threats and persecutions, he clung to Booth and took him to his house, and there kept him until midnight and then took him home.

The next morning he was off as soon as daylight, and Mr. Greer on his track, but was concealed from Mr. Greer and could not be found until Saturday morning about ten o'clock. Then found him in an apartment belonging to a most degraded and unlicensed rum hole, kept by Mr. Glover, but with great difficulty. The rum-seller denied several times that he was on his premises (knowing that he had some money and was loath to let him go until he had obtained it all,) until he was told by his (the rum-seller's) wife, and wished him to take that drunken rascal away, for she was sick and tired of seeing him around the house. He was then shown the apartment wherein he was concealed, and immediately went and opened the door, took him out and conducted him home; and while Mr. Greer was walking with him, he began to reason with him, and asked him what he thought would be his situation if he should be called to the bar of God! "I should be lost—eternally lost!" was his answer, and burst into a flood of tears; and after conducting him safely home, he was there but a short time when he became uneasy, wished to go out, appeared chagrined and mortified to the very soul, complained of a burning thirst that was scorching him to death. Mr. Greer tried to dissuade him from going out—took hold of him—held him for a while, until he got greatly enraged, and Mr. Greer deemed it prudent to let him go—he went out and Mr. Greer followed him in the street and used all kinds of affectionate entreaties, but all to no purpose. Destruction appeared to be his object, and Mr. Greer seeing that all his admonitions were fruitless, he bid him good by. He went immediately to the shed above the lower bridge, there divested himself of every particle of clothes, plunged in and swam to the middle of the river, then started down—was called to from the bridge and warned of his danger. He swam with ease, and appeared not to be determined upon drowning.—The people who saw him knew he could reach the shore if he wished, and were not alarmed—he finally began to approach the Manchester shore, but turned suddenly from it—went over the dam and there the people became alarmed and flew to his aid. Two men whose names are unknown plunged in and dove after him, but he was gone, gone for ever! He was found on Monday about three miles down the river and brought and buried in the Methodist grave yard. The bitter agony and heart rending cries of his poor wife were distressing indeed. She implored our assistance with such tones and such looks that cannot easily be forgotten.

Should we not take warning by this awful fate, and avoid the sin, misery and awful death which rum is destined to bring its victim to?

JOSEPH TODD, cor. sec.

Praising Babies.—A cotemporary remarks that people who are resolved to please always, at all events, frequently overshoot the mark, and render themselves ridiculous, by too forward an exhibition of their good nature: as an illustration he gives the following incident—A lady visiting at a friend's house, one morning, ran to the cradle as usual to see the fine boy. When she entered unfortunately the cat had the baby's place; but before she could discover the difference, she with uplifted eyes and hands cried out, "Oh, what a sweet child! the very picture of its father!"

'The whigs will miss the United States Bank in the next campaign. They will miss the money they squandered in the last one. They will miss that credulous confidence which then believed their promises, and will believe them no more—and let them struggle ever so much to carry the election—they will miss their object.'—*Cool's Democrat*.